

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 13th October, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 7th October, is glad to say that the Amir appears to appreciate British civilization and administration. Lately he introduced gas-light at Kabul and sent some men to Bombay to learn the use of the gas-machine. It is believed that he is also anxious to introduce the Indian system of land-revenue into Afghanistán, and will shortly invite some officers well versed in settlement work from this country.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 10th October, says that the eyes of all India are at present turned to the general elections at home. As natives have not yet been granted the right of sending representatives to Parliament, the Indian political associations have made it a point to secure the return by British constituencies of candidates who sympathize with this country. The associations have prepared an appeal to electors on Indian grievances, of which several thousand copies will be printed and distributed in England. Another

Circulation,
450 copies.

appeal has been prepared by natives who are in England at present. It is to be hoped that these measures will be successful in exciting an interest among the British nation in Indian affairs. (The *Hindustáni*, Lucknow, of the 4th October, makes nearly the same comments on the subject of general elections.)

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th October, says that the *Pioneer* lately mentioned a rumour to the effect that the Supreme Government would remove its head-quarters to Allahabad and the Local Government to Lucknow. The rumour is too good to be true, and the *Pioneer* itself does not give credence to it. But it is needless to say that Allahabad, being a more central place than Calcutta, is better suited for the residence of the Viceroy. Even if the Government of India does not like to leave Calcutta for some reason or another, the Local Government had better shift its head-quarters from Allahabad to a more central city, such as Agra, Cawnpore, or Lucknow. At the last mentioned city there are already many public buildings which could accommodate all head offices.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th October, says that it is rumoured that the Secretary of State is of opinion that a local frontier force should be enlisted for the protection of the mountain passes. But where will the money come from? Cannot a portion of the new 26,000 troops, whose enlistment has already been sanctioned, be employed for the protection of the frontier? Formerly Lord Randolph Churchill professed great sympathy with this country, but he has lately adopted a highly injurious policy. Is he unacquainted with the state of the Indian treasury? The license-tax, which was professedly imposed by Lord Lytton for the prevention and relief of famine, has been spent by the Government of India on other objects.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 11th October, says that Lord Dufferin has not yet done anything to gain popularity among the native population. On the contrary, his Government is about to adopt a measure which will cause widespread discontent in the country. It is believed that the subject of the introduction of an income-tax is under contemplation. An income-tax is inevitable owing to the proposed increase of the military expenditure by two millions sterling, unless some great financial reforms are introduced. But it should be remembered, that, as it is, the tax-payer is over-burdened. The last straw will break the horse's back.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 7th October, referring to the case of Dadaji Bhikaji, who applied to the High Court of Bombay for the restitution of conjugal rights, observes that the suit was dismissed by Mr. Justice Pinhey on the ground that the court could not compel his wife to live with him, inasmuch as she was married when a mere child, and the marriage was never consummated. This decision may be in accordance with the English law of marriage. But it is clearly opposed to the Hindu law, and will have a very bad effect on Hindu society. It is surprising that an old and experienced Judge like Mr. Pinhey, who has lived so long in this country, should have given such an illegal decision. The business of a Judge is not to legislate but to give effect to the law such as it is. The custom of infant marriage, which prevails among the Hindu community, is undoubtedly an evil one, nor is it enjoined by the Hindu law. But, on the other hand, the *Sudhá* think it impossible to allow Hindu boys and girls themselves to choose their partners in life. It is well known that this custom of infant marriage leads to frequent scandals among the people among whom it is in vogue. (The *Hindustáni*, Lucknow, of the 11th October, condemns the decision

Circulation,
415 copies.

of Mr. Justice Pinhey as revolutionary and opposed to the Hindu law, and hopes that it will be quashed on appeal.)

Circulation,
155 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 1st October, says that it appears that about sixty or seventy daftaris and book-binders, attached to the Government Printing Press at Calcutta, were lately told that they would be paid by the day and not by the month in future. They did not agree to the proposal and stopped work. The measure is really highly objectionable. This kind of cheeseparing can effect no large saving. If Government desires to reduce public expenditure, it should largely employ natives in place of Europeans in the public service on smaller rates of pay.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd October, referring to the draft rules for the appointment of the Municipal Committee of Lahore, published in the *Panjáb Government Gazette*, of the 1st October, thanks the Panjáb Government for giving the public an opportunity to criticize the rules, and urges the admission of a native editor to the committee. The native press is at present quite unrepresented. As electors are not influenced solely by the consideration of public interest in giving their votes, no member of the press is likely to be returned by them. Hence Government would do well to nominate a qualified native editor to the committee.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 3rd October, adverting to the comparison drawn by Lord Dufferin, in his speech at the opening of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, between the present social condition of this country and that of Italy in the fifteenth century in some respects, remarks that his Lordship is right in appealing to the native nobility to encourage the progress of indus-

trial arts, as the Italian noblemen did in that century. But the Viceroy forgets that there is a vital difference between the India of to-day and the Italy of the 15th century. Italy enjoyed independence, and this favoured the growth of arts and industries. But the state of things in this country is very unsatisfactory. Patriotism is all but extinct among natives. The number of public-spirited men in this country may be counted on one's fingers' ends.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 10th October, observes that the *Pioneer* says that Pandit Rám Narain is unfit for a Chief Court Judgeship, and that the appointment has been made by Sir Charles Aitchison simply to please natives! The selection must have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor in consultation with the Chief Court, and surely the Court is a better judge of the Pandit's ability than the *Pioneer*. His Honor has elevated a native to the bench of the Chief Court, not in order to please natives, but because this concession had already been made in other provinces. Such favours are no doubt also calculated to please natives to some extent, but the misfortune is that the unjust clamour raised by narrow-minded Anglo-Indian newspapers on such occasions produces in the minds of natives just the opposite effect to that desired by Government.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 3rd October, in a communicated article, publishes the proceedings of a large and influential meeting held by the natives of Amritsar on the 27th September to express joy at the elevation of Pandit Rám Narain to the Lahore Chief Court. Suitable speeches were delivered and resolutions passed.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 3rd October, expresses satisfaction at the retention of the services of Mr. David Ross, C.I.E., Traffic Manager of the Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway.

The same.

and Delhi Railway, by the Government of India, and praises him for his able administration of the line and his sympathy with natives. (The *Ghamkhwār-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 3rd October, is glad to hear of his retention, and would be doubly glad to see him promoted to some higher office.)

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 5th October, says that some time ago the proprietors of private printing presses at Lahore received information to the effect that the Director of Public Instruction intended to dispose of some things belonging to the Educational Press. On this Diwán Buta Singh, proprietor of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* Press, and some other men wrote to the Director suggesting that the things should be sold at a public auction. After a few days the Diwán sent another letter, under a registered cover, offering Rs. 3,400, and adding that if any other person were to make a higher bid at the time of sale, he might increase his offer. But he received no reply. Now it is rumoured that the things have been privately sold to a European for Rs. 2,500. If the rumour is well founded, the proceeding was a most objectionable one, and involved a great loss to Government. The Director should see to this.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahabad), for October, says that the Copyright Bill is due to the mutual jealousy of Anglo-Indian newspapers, and that the measure will be a severe blow to the Native Press. As vernacular newspapers are subscribed for only by those persons who are unacquainted with English, no Anglo-Indian journal can possibly suffer any loss from the republication of its telegrams by vernacular newspapers within 24 hours after their first appearance. Hence the *Pradīp* contends that if the Bill be passed, its operation should be confined to newspapers printed in English.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 6th October, says that candidates for the Examination of Revenue Agents in Oudh have to pay an examination-fee of Rs. 10

Late Examination of
Revenue Agents and Va-
kils held at Lucknow.

each, and those for the Examination of Vakils in local law a fee of Rs. 15. Moreover, each candidate has to submit an application on a stamped paper of one rupee. At the late Examinations held on the 28th and 29th September, there were 183 candidates for the Examination of Revenue Agents and 18 for that of Vakils, and over Rs. 2,300 were realized from them by Government on account of examination-fees and stamps. Now the entire cost of paper and ink supplied to them at the time of examination could hardly exceed Rs. 100, for half a quire of paper was given to each man on each day. What has Government done with the remaining Rs. 2,200? Even if a further deduction, say of Rs. 300 or Rs. 400, be made on account of remuneration to Government for the labour involved to Government officers by the Examinations, there still remains a surplus of Rs. 1,900 or Rs. 1,800. As examination-fees are only intended to meet the expenses of the Examinations, Government is not justified in levying such high rates. Other complaints have also been generally made regarding the late Examination. It is said that the candidates did not get sufficient time for answering the questions, especially as a large portion of their time had been spent in writing them down. Is it the object of Government to prevent an increase of Revenue Agents? But an increase in their number can do no harm to Government.

The same paper complains that the Deputy Commissioner of Bára Banki has lately issued orders to the effect that no application should be received from an agent or attorney unless it is signed and verified by the person in whose behalf it is presented, and argues that the order is opposed to the provisions of section 51 of the Civil Procedure Code and calculated to cause great inconvenience and loss to people. Suppose a person, in whose behalf his agent or representative has occasion to make an application to court, is in England or America, or the person is an illiterate woman, how possibly can the agent

obtain his or her signature, as the case may be, to the application? Mukhtárs have obtained a copy of the Deputy Commissioner's order with difficulty, and have appealed against it to the Commissioner.

The same paper complains that some officers go to Court at noon or 1 P. M., and work till 6 or 7 P. M. This practice involves a great deal of inconvenience to ministerial officials who attend office at 10 A. M.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 11th October, in reviewing the Police Administration Report for 1884, N.-W. P. and Oudh. Report for 1884, observes that, excluding sanitary offences, the number of total reported criminal offences was 132,417 as against 128,068 in the previous year. The figures for the last year include 5,533 cases which were declared false by Magistrates. The incidence of crime per 10,000 of population was 27 in the North-Western Provinces and 37 in Oudh, while it was 25 in the Panjáb and only 13 in Bengal. The prevalence of crime in these provinces cannot but be ascribed to the incompetence and inefficiency of the police. The average of false cases got up by the police, being 10 a month per district, was very high. Mr. Webster complains that the police receive no aid from the people in discovering and bringing criminals to justice. Obviously he is not acquainted with the character of the police in this country, otherwise he would not have made such a complaint. The police have made themselves a terror to the people, who consequently take good care to keep aloof from them as much as possible. Their present condition is a dark stain on the administration. It is necessary to improve the tone of the Department by a large recruitment of honest, respectable, and able persons.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 9th October, says that Muharram and the Dashera. District Officers, as a rule, have made tolerably fair arrangements for the

Muharram and the Dasehra in accordance with local necessities. In cities like Lucknow where the Muhammadan population largely exceeds the Hindu population the Rám-lila or Rám-lilas, as the case may be, will be allowed to be held at fixed place or places, and in other cities Muhammdans will be allowed the use of streets and thoroughfares in the forenoon and Hindus in the afternoon. Every unprejudiced man must approve of these arrangements. One class of the community cannot be justified in desiring that the other class should be prevented from celebrating its festival. As ignorant persons often allow passion to get the better of their reason on such occasions, the Magistrates should call in the aid of the military for the preservation of order, especially at those places where riots are apprehended.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 7th October, says that Mr. Porter, Magistrate of Allahabad, has wisely fixed separate times for the Muharram and the Rám-lila processions with a view to prevent collisions. Both Hindus and Musalmáns should be thankful to him for this fair arrangement, but the latter are dissatisfied and have protested against it. It is a matter of satisfaction that he has not acceded to their unreasonable wishes and still adheres to his orders. He has adopted all necessary precautions against an outbreak. No one is allowed to carry a stick ; brickbats and limestones have been removed from streets ; and persons of bad character have been ordered to be specially watched. (The *Hindi Pradíp*, Allahabad, for October, praises Mr. Porter for the orders issued by him for the regulation of the Muharram and the Dasehra, and hopes that he will not yield to the threats of Musalmáns.)

Circulation,
660 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur) of the 5th October, is glad to say that the Dasehra-Muharram difficulty has been settled in a satisfactory way at Gházípur. Hindus and Musalmáns voluntarily appointed a committee, consisting of two Hindus and two Musalmáns, to make suitable proposals for the regula-

Circulation,
250 copies,

tion of the two festivals, and agreed to abide by their decision. The committee has decided that Musalmáns should celebrate their Muharram in the northern portion of the city ; that Hindus should hold their Rám-lila in the southern portion ; and that neither party should use the central street which divides the two portions. Both the communities are satisfied with this decision, and it may be hoped that no riots will occur there.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 4th October, referring to the coincidence of the Muharram with the Dasehra, observes that it is to be

hoped that the Musalmáns of Agra will commit no riots on the occasion. The subordinate local officers being generally Musalmáns and being opposed to Hindus, the Muhammadan influence predominates in the city. Hindus are quite silent, especially as the European officers do not appear inclined to listen to them. The District Officers at Cawnpore and Allahabad are just and impartial, and look upon the two classes of people with an eye of equality.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Islám* (Meerut), of the 9th October, says that at Meerut Hindus appear to be dissatisfied with the conduct of Musalmáns on the occasion of the late Íd, and threaten to stop all trade with them in consequence. The proposal cannot but be deeply regretted, inasmuch as it will involve a great loss to the two communities and embitter their feelings against each other. On the other hand, the threat held out by Hindus will not be an unmixed evil, if Muhammadans take a warning from it and engage in trade in order to supply their own wants. [The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 29th September, condemns the proposal, and advises the leaders of the Hindu community to give up the idea.]

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 30th September, received on the 15th October, in answer to the charge brought by the Muhammadan newspapers of Moradabad against Hindu

Id riots at Moradabad.

traders to the effect that they carried sticks and attempted to attack Musalmáns at their houses, observes that nothing can be more untrue than such a charge. Hindu traders are generally Banias who are well known for their timidity. They closed their shops in order to save their property from being robbed by Musalmáns, in case of an outbreak. The robberies committed by Musalmáns during the Mutiny and the religious riots of 1872 are still fresh in their memory. As regards the cow which escaped from the house of Muhammad Ismail, Peshkar of the Judge's Court, the *Najm* observes that the cow was pursued by his two servants who carried a halter and large knives in their hands! She entered a Hindu temple where she was seized by some Hindus and sent to the cattle-pound. Next day Hindus purchased her from the Peshkar at a high price of Rs. 72, on condition that he would distribute the money among the poor. But in utter disregard of his promise he bought 12 kine with the money and killed them at the house of Maulvi Jafar Ali, Honorary Magistrate! The skins and flesh of the kine were carried in a carriage through the central street in order that Hindus might know what had been done with their money! (A local correspondent of the same paper gives an account of the disturbance and also a list of the native officers in the Moradabad district, in order to show the prevalence of the Muhammadan official element there. At Moradabad itself two of the three Deputy Collectors, the Tahsildár, the Assistant Superintendent and the three Inspectors of Police, four out of the five Honorary Magistrates, the Subordinate Judge, one of the two Munsifs, the Government Pleader, the Secretary of the Municipality, and the President of the District Board are Muhammadans. In the interior of the district, the five Tahsildárs and the two Munsifs are all Musalmáns. In short, out of the 27 native officers 24 are Musalmáns and only three Hindus.)

The *Bhārat Prākash* (Moradabad) of the 1st October, gives an account of the late *Id* riots at Moradabad, and complains that

The same.

Circulation,
150 copies.

Muhammadans killed kine at several places inside the city where they had been prohibited from doing so before. It is surprising that a respectable man like Munshi Mazhar Husain, Honorary Magistrate, should have killed a cow at his house, although he had been forbidden by the Magistrate to do so on a previous occasion. He has been criminally prosecuted, and his case is pending before the Joint-Magistrate. Beef and skins of kine were carried by some Musalmáns in a carriage through the central street, and heads of kine were thrown into public streets at Nawabganj and Dindárpur. Hindus were obliged to close their shops for five or six days through fear of Musalmáns. The Magistrate has reassured them and prohibited Musalmáns from killing any animal inside the city. In conclusion, the *Prakásh* remonstrates with Muhammadan newspapers of Moradabad for publishing a one-sided version of the story. (The *Sitára-i-Hind*, Moradabad, of the 28th September, received on the 5th October, gives nearly the same account of the religious quarrel between Hindus and Musalmáns at Moradabad.)

Circulation,
155 copies.

The Hoshiárpur correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 8th October, referring to the late Id riots at that city, observes that two Musalmáns and three butchers have been fined Rs. 50 each by the Deputy Commissioner. These fines have made the relations between the two communities still worse. The Deputy Commissioner should have endeavoured to restore friendship between them or should have also fined Hindus.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 10th October, on the authority of a correspondent, states that on the day of the late Id a Qázi killed a cow in a public thoroughfare at Hariána, Hoshiárpur. A Ját peasant happened to pass by the place, and, seeing, what the Qázi had done, said that he had *murdered* the cow. The Qázi angrily replied that he had not murdered the animal but had sacrificed it to please God. The Ját was enraged ; and, saying that if God

was pleased with the sacrifice of an animal, he would be still more pleased with a human sacrifice, he killed the Qázi then and there with a hoe which he carried. Some other Musalmáns assembled and were about to kill the peasant. But in the meantime the police appeared on the scene and took him to the police-station.

The Hoshiárpur correspondent of the *Qaisarí* (Jallandar), of the 3rd October, in answer to the article which appeared in the *Aftáb-i-Hind* regarding the alleged murder of a Muhammadan lambardár by the Tahsildár of Hoshiárpur on the day of the late Íd (see page 681 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the 2nd October, 1885), says that the story is utterly false and malicious. The true facts of the case are that the Tahsildár sent a chaprási to Bohre on some public business; that the zamíndárs of the village quarrelled with the chaprási and beat him, and then the Tahsildár fined them Rs. 15 each in consequence.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 6th October, endeavours to show that the condition of cultivators and landlords is generally most unsatisfactory, and asks the Association of Talukdárs in Oudh to adopt measures for improving the breed of cattle and encouraging the use of European implements of husbandry in the province.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The *Ainu-l-Akhabár* (Moradabad), of the 30th September, received on the 10th October, in a communicated article, states that on the 15th September a native child was run over and killed by a railway engine at Kareli, Narsingpur. The engine-driver must have been a European or a Eurasian. Again, lately some Eurasians went out shooting, and fired several times on some running deer. One shot struck a native, who was working in a field. The man

Circulation,
150 copies.

Alleged murder of a Muhammadan lambardár by the Tahsildár of Hoshiárpur.

Unsatisfactory condition of agricultural classes in Oudh.

A native shot by a Eurasian at Kareli, Narsingpur, Central Provinces.

was removed to the hospital, where the bullet was extracted from his body, but he died in the evening. It is needless to say that he will be held to have been shot accidentally, and that the accused will probably be let off with a small fine, which may be paid to the heirs of the deceased as compensation! It would be well if a list were prepared of all such cases, in order that the public might be able to know how many natives have been killed by Europeans in this way since the establishment of British rule in this country.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Ghamkhwār-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd October, complains of the prevalence of theft at Lahore, and observes that Sardār Amar Singh, City Inspector of Police, is no doubt a very able and honest police officer, but that the same cannot be said of subordinate officials. In order to increase the efficiency of the Police Department it is necessary to recruit the department from among respectable and educated persons.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 2nd October, says that it is a matter of deep regret that a respectable Anglo-Indian newspaper like the *Pioneer* should have made a most unjustifiable attack on the late Mahārāja of Kashmir. The *Pioneer* calls His Highness an uneducated man, because he did not know English! It is well known that he was an excellent vernacular scholar and a great patron of learning. He established a large library near his palace and had many useful Sanskrit books translated into vernacular. Again, the *Pioneer* says that he was accustomed to hold his Court day and night, and blames him for the practice. But he really deserves to be praised for it. Another charge brought against the Mahārāja is that he has left an empty treasury. The unsatisfactory state of his finances may be due to his great generosity, but even his worst enemy cannot say that he was a voluptuary, and spent the money on pursuit of sensual pleasures. It has

been alleged that he disliked Englishmen and English things. Nothing can be more untrue than this charge. European visitors to Kashmir can hardly desire a better hospitality than that shown to them by the Kashmir Government. As regards the Mahārāja's alleged dislike of English things, the editor himself saw His Highness's palace filled with English furniture. But he might have hated those Europeans who are enemies of this country. The *Bandhu* endeavours to answer other charges in the same way, and observes that the secret object of the *Pioneer* appears to be that the Government of India should avail itself of the occasion of the Mahārāja's death to annex the Happy Valley to British territory. But annexation is simply out of the question.

The Shaftq-i-Hind (Lahore), of the 3rd October, says that, looking at the high terms in which the Government of India and the Panjāb Government had spoken of the late Mahārāja of Kashmir in noticing his death, it was believed that the Supreme Government would give the new Mahārāja every possible aid. On the contrary, it is reported to have decided to appoint a permanent Resident at Kashmir in future, and thus to deprive the State of a special distinction which it hitherto enjoyed. This shows that the utterances of Government are no true index to its thoughts and feelings, and that it is incapable of appreciating the services of Feudatory Chiefs. The late Mahārāja rendered important services to the paramount power during the Mutiny of 1857, and the Government of India itself acknowledged those services in its notification about his death. Moreover, it is well known that he gave no small aid during the late Kabul War, and offered to place his entire army at the disposal of British Government on the occasion of the late Central Asian crisis. But Government means to requite his loyalty by depriving his successor of a most valuable privilege! Lord Dufferin appears to be desirous of reviving the policy of imperialism fol-

Circulation,
400 copies.

Proposed appointment
of a permanent Resident
at Kashmir.

lowed by Lord Lytton. The appointment of a permanent Resident at Kashmir is particularly objectionable when the new Mahārāja has promised in his speech, delivered at his installation, to introduce necessary reforms in the administration.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 3rd October, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that the proposal is impolitic and even opposed to treaty stipulations. To the *Anjuman's* knowledge no new necessity has arisen since the death of the late Mahārāja for the appointment of a permanent Resident at Kashmir. On the contrary, the new Mahārāja has inaugurated his accession to the throne with some important reforms and has held out hopes of further reforms which are calculated to promote the welfare of the people. The *Anjuman* quotes an extract from his installation speech in which he promised to make it a point to ameliorate the condition of cultivators, traders and artizans, encourage the spread of education, improve roads, patronize able men without distinction of race or religion, and so forth, and remarks that, in the face of such express promises on his part, Government interference cannot be considered justifiable. He should have been given a fair trial. An unnecessary departure from the policy which the Government of India has hitherto pursued towards Kashmir will lead the public to imagine that it longed for an opportunity like the one now offered by the death of the late Mahārāja to interfere with the affairs of that State.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 10th October, in commenting upon Kashmir affairs, approves of the bestowal of the title of Raja by the new Mahārāja upon his two younger brothers, but is surprised at the sudden appointment of a permanent Resident in that State, especially when His Highness has commenced his reign so laudably. On the very day of his installation he reduced some duties and taxes,

and promised to introduce necessary reforms in the administration. The interference of the paramount power is quite uncalled for and impolitic. (The *Sabhá Kapurthala*, of the 3rd October, also expresses nearly the same sentiments. The *Akhabár-i-Ám*, Lahore, of the 3rd October, observes that the appointment of a Resident at a Native State is not objectionable in itself, but that the evil is that he encroaches on the powers of the Chief. Colonel St. John is a very good and able man, but Kashmir cannot be sure of always getting such a Resident. The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 3rd October, does not approve of the appointment of a permanent Resident at Kashmir.)

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 5th October, says that the Mahárája of Jodhpur was lately much annoyed to find

Circulation,
315 copies.

Alleged prohibition of
the use of English cloth
at Jodhpur.

his barber wearing a tunic of the same cloth which he himself used. As soon as a State officer, whose name the *Gazette* does not mention but whom it calls a black European, heard of this incident, he at once issued orders to the effect that no one except the Mahárája could use any kind of English cloth! Even the highest State officers are now to be seen dressed in a kind of coarse native cloth. The prohibition will cause great loss to traders at Jodhpur who have got large quantities of English cloth, and the revenues of the State will also suffer from the non-importation of such cloth in future. Colonel Powlett disapproves of the restriction, but he does not like to interfere in deference to the feelings of the Darbár.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Alam-tab</i>	...	Urdú	Weekly	...	...	1885.	
2	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Lahore Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Ayá Singh Barkat Ali	Oct. 5th 3rd & 10th,	Oct. 8th. 5th & 11th respectively.	203 copies.
3	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	...	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Díván Bútá Singh	2nd, 5th, 7th & 9th.	5th, 8th, 10th & 11th respectively.	500 "
4	<i>Ágrá Akhbár</i>	Ágrá	Ditto	Weekly	Shujáu-l-Hasan	7th	11th	250 "
5	<i>Ainu-l-Akbár</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	30th	10th	150 "
6	<i>Akbár-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	29th & Oct. 6th.	4th & 9th respectively.	65 "
7	<i>Akbár-i-Ám</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	30th, & Oct. 3rd, 7th & 10th.	3rd, 6th, 10th & 13th respec- tively.	2,500 "
8	<i>Akbár-i-Chunár</i>	Chunár	Ditto	Weekly	Hanúmán Prasád	29th & Oct. 6th & 13th,	3rd, 8th & 13th respec- tively.	400 "
9	<i>Akmalu-l-Akbár</i>	Delhí	Ditto	Ditto	Fíroz-ul-dín	Oct. 2nd	5th.	284 copies (in- cluding 45
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdú-English,	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	3rd & 6th	5th & 8th respectively.	copies taken by Govt.).
11	<i>Almora Akhbár</i>	Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	5th	8th	106 copies.
12	<i>Anjadu-l-Akbár</i>	Badáun	Urdú	Ditto	Alí Amjad Husain	Sep. 30th	3rd	250 "
13	<i>Anjuman-t-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Chandan Lal	Oct. 3rd	8th	150 "

14	Anjuman-i-Panjáb	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Secretary to the An- juman-i-Panjáb.	...	3rd & 10th	...	6th & 13th respectively.	250	"
15	Anwār-i-Akhdār	... Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	3rd to 13th, respectively.	...	3rd to 13th respectively.	600	"
16	Árya Vinay	... Morádábád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rudra Datt	...	Sep. 1st & 15th ...	...	3rd & 8th respectively.	250	"
17	Ashraf-i-Akhdār	... Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mirzá Khán	...	Oct. 1st	...	7th	102	"
18	Ázād	... Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Ali	...	" 6th	...	13th	182	"
19	Bahār-i-Hind	... Ágrá	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Momin Husain	...	" 3rd & 10th,	...	6th & 13th respectively.	...	"
20	Bhārat Bandhu	... Aligarh	...	Hindī-Eng- lish.	...	Ditto	...	Totá Rám	...	" 2nd	...	5th	100	"
21	Bhārat Vilds	... Ágrá	...	Hindī	...	Ditto	...	Bhagwán Dás	...	" 6th	...	8th	225	"
22	Bhārat Jiwān	... Benares	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	...	" 5th	...	7th	1,750	"
23	Bhārat Prakash	... Morádábád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Banwári Lál	...	" 1st	...	8th	150	"
24	Bhārat Sudashá Pr- vartak.	... Farrukhabád,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Káli Charan	...	For September	...	10th	310	"
25	Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí	... Bareilly	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Thákur Prasád	...	Oct. 3rd	...	7th	250	"
26	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí	... Rámpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Husain,	...	" 5th	...	"	500	"
27	Dabiru-l-Mulk	... Bhupál	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjad Ali	...	" 7th	...	8th	313	"
28	Delhi Punch	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fazlu-l-dín	...	" For October	...	9th	335	"
29	Dharm Jiwān	... Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rajab Ali	...	Oct. 1st	...	12th	500	"
30	Fatehgarh Punch	... Farrukhabád,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Saddiq Husain	...	For October	...	3rd	...	"
31	Gaur Kátyasth	... Allahábád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sadan Lál	...	Oct. 3rd & 10th,	...	13th	125	"
32	Ghamkhvār-i-Hind	... Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mahráj Kishun	...	Oct. 3rd & 10th,	...	5th & 12th respectively.	300	"
33	Gurmukhi Akhdār	... Amritsar	...	Gurmukhí	...	Ditto	...	Jhandá Singh	...	Sep. 30th & Oct. 7th.	...	5th & 13th respectively.	"	"
34	Hámi-i-Hind	... Cawnpore	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Nabí Oct. Ashraf.	...	1st & 8th ...	...	3rd & 11th respectively.	633	"
35	Hindí Pradíp	... Allahabad	...	Hindí	...	Monthly	...	Bálkrishn Bhatt	...	For October	...	6th	225	"
36	Hindustáni	... Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Tri-weekly	...	Gangá Prasád	...	Oct. 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th & 11th.	...	5th, 8th, 10th & 12th.	600	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
37	<i>Islām</i>	... Meerut	Urdū	Weekly	Muhammad Mīr	1885. Oct. 2nd & 9th...	1885. Oct. 6th & 11th respectively.	260 copies.
38	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	Hindī-Urdū	Bi-weekly	Mahābīr Prasād	Sep. 30th & Oct. 3rd, 7th & 10th.	" 3rd, 6th, 11th & 13th res- pectively.	132 "
39	<i>Jalwa-i-Tūr</i>	... Meerut	Urdū	Weekly	Ganeshī Lāl	Oct. 1st & 8th	" 7th & 11th respectively.	90 "
40	<i>Jām-i-Jamshed</i>	... Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Alī	Sep. 20th	" 3rd	150 "
41	<i>Jan-mu Gazette</i>	... Jammu	Hindī-Urdū	Ditto	Shabbā Mal	Oct. 12th	" 12th.	"
42	<i>Kārnāmāh</i>	... Lucknow	Urdū	Ditto	Muhammad Yāqūb...	" 5th	" 8th	265 "
43	<i>Kāshī Pattrikā</i>	... Benāres	Hindī-Urdū	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 2nd & 9th,	" 3rd & 10th respectively.	560 copies (in- cluding 344 copies taken by Govern- ment).
44	<i>Katehar Punch</i>	... Aonla	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Shāh	1st	3rd	200 copies.
45	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā</i>	... Benares	Hindī	Weekly	Chintāmani Rāo	5th	8th	350 "
46	<i>Kāyasth Samāchār</i>	... Allahabad	Urdū	Monthly	Bindā Prasād	For September	9th	175 "
47	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Ālam,</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mīr Hasan	Oct. 1st & 8th,	" 5th & 11th respectively.	200 "
48	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Hind,</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahā Nārāyan	1st	3rd	175 "
49	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Oudh,</i>	... Fyzābād	Ditto	Ditto	Khairatī Lāl	" 4th	6th.	"
50	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Pan- jab.</i>	... Gujranwala	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lāl	"	"	400 "

51	<i>Khurshaid-i-Afshar</i>	... Pillbhit	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Tri-weekly	... Mazhar Ahsan Khan	7th	...	10th	200	"
52	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	...	... Harsukht Rai	" 1st, 8th & 10th.	...	" 3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th & 13th respectively.	450	"
53	<i>Lahore Gazette</i>	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Didar Baksh	" 3rd & 10th.	...	" 7th & 13th respectively.	100	"
54	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Bulaqi Das	8th	...	" 11th	400	"
55	<i>Maryar Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur	... Hindi-Urdú	... Hindi-Urdú	... Weekly	... Gobardhan Das	5th	...	" 10th	90	"
56	<i>Mashr-i-Qaisar</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdú	... Urdú	... Ditto	... Ghulam Muhammad	6th	...	" 8th	208	"
57	<i>Mathura Akhbar</i>	... Muttra	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Pandit Din Dayal	1st	...	" 4th	405	"
58	<i>Matla-i-Nar</i>	... Cawnpore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Durgá Prasad	3rd	...	" 8th	50	"
59	<i>Mahr-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijnor	... Urdú	... Urdú	... Ditto	... Muhibu-llah	Sep. 30th & Oct. 8th.	...	" 3rd & 11th respectively.	240	"
60	<i>Mitra Vilas</i>	... Lahore	... Hindi	... Hindi	... Ditto	... Mukund Ram	Oct. 5th	...	" 8th	400	"
61	<i>Mufid-i-Am</i>	... Agra	... Urdú	... Urdú	... Tri-monthly	... Ahmad Khan	" 1st	...	" 3rd	100	"
62	<i>Mulla Dopided</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Ahmad Baksh	" 5th	...	" 8th	700	"
63	<i>Municipal Guide</i>	... Agra	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Alijan	Sep. 30th	...	" 7th	50	"
64	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	... Moradabad	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Amjad Ali	" 28th	...	" 5th	200	"
65	<i>Najmu-l-Akhbar</i>	... Etawah	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Bi-weekly	... Ruhu-llah Khan	Oct. 8th	...	" 13th	275	"
66	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	... Moradabdd	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Avtar Krishn	Sep. 30th	...	" 15th	200	"
67	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Jamna Das	Oct. 7th	...	" 9th	325	"
68	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Kunj Bibari Lal	" 6th	...	" 5th & 12th respectively.	96	"
69	<i>Nasim-i-Sahar</i>	... Budoun	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Imtiáz Ahmad	" 1st & 8th.	...	" 5th & 12th respectively.	175	"
70	<i>Nar Afshan</i>	... Ludhiana	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Rev. C. B. Newton	"	...	" 3rd & 10th respectively.	755	"
71	<i>Nar-i-Badoun</i>	... Aonla	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ahmad Shah	"	...	" 14th & 11th respectively.	400	"
72	<i>Naru-l-Absar</i>	... Allahabad	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Roshan Lal	" 5th	...	" 6th	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
73	<i>Náru-l-Anná</i>	... Cawnpore	Urdú	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamíd	Oct. 3rd & 10th,	1885. Oct. 6th & 11th respectively	403 copies.
74	<i>Nusratu-l-Akbbár</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	Sep. 24th & Oct. 1st and 8th.	3rd & 12th	200 "
75	<i>Nyáya Sudhá</i>	... Hardá	Maráthi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Básudeva Bháskar	Oct. 7th	8th	415 "
76	<i>Oudh Akbbár</i>	... Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasád	3rd to 13th,	3rd to 13th respectively.	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).
77	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	1st	6th	375 copies.
78	<i>Panjábí Akbbár</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	Sep. 30th & Oct. 3rd, 7th & 10th.	5th, 7th 9th & 12th respectively.	275 "
79	<i>Panjáb Punch</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Fírozu-l-dín	30th & Oct. 7th.	5th & 11th respectively.	80 "
80	<i>Patialá Akbbár</i>	... Patialá	Ditto	Ditto	Dín Muhammad	Oct. 6th	8th	295 "
81	<i>Prayág Samákhár</i>	... Allahábád	Hindí	Ditto	Dewakí Nandan	7th	7th	600 "
82	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	... Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	Ganeshí Lal	4th	Ditto	"
83	<i>Qaisarí</i>	... Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	3rd & 10th	5th & 11th respectively.	125 "
84	<i>Rafákh-i-Ám</i>	... Siálkot	Ditto	Ditto	Díván Chand	4th	6th	400 "

85	<i>Rafiq-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Muharram Ali	... 3rd	... 5th	...
86	<i>Rafiq-i-Akhbar</i>	... Benares	... Ditto	... Ghulam Husain	... 5th & 12th,	... 5th & 12th,	... 6th & 13th	...
87	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Khadim Ali	... 1st, 3rd, 6th,	... 1st, 3rd, 6th,	... 8th,	155
88	<i>Rajpata Gazette</i>	... Ajmere	... Urdú-Hindí...	... Murad Ali	... 5th	... 5th	... 10th & 12th.	315
89	<i>Ratn Prakash</i>	... Ratlam	... Urdú	... Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	... Sep. 24th & Oct. 1st.	... 7th	... 12th	150
90	<i>Reformer</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Shamsu-l-din	... Oct. 3rd & 10th	... 6th & 13th	... respectively.	700
91	<i>Rekhta</i>	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Mahá Narayan	... 8th	... 11th	... 11th	175
92	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	... Moradabad	... Ditto	... Jamshed Ali	... Sep. 20th	... 3rd	... 3rd	150
93	<i>Sabha Kapurthala</i>	... Kapurthala	... Ditto	... Nizamu-l-din	... Oct. 3rd	... 10th	... 10th	365
94	<i>Sadique-i-Akhbar</i>	... Bahawalpur	... Ditto	... Dwarka Nath	... 1st & 8th	... 4th & 11th	... 4th & 11th	264
95	<i>Sahifa-i-Qudat</i>	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudus.	... Ditto	... 2nd & 10th	... 2nd & 10th	280
96	<i>Saijan Kirti Sudhakhar</i>	... Udaipur	... Hindi	... Bansi Dhar	... 5th	... 9th	... 9th	216
97	<i>Saijan Vinod</i>	... Agra	... Ditto	... Sri Krishn Lal	... 4th & 11th,	... 6th & 13th	... 6th & 13th	200
98	<i>Sarosh-i-Benares</i>	... Benares	... Urdú	... Wali Muhammad	... 1st & 8th	... 1st & 8th	... 1st & 8th	400
99	<i>Shafiq-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Saifu-l-Haq	... 3rd & 10th,	... 3rd & 10th,	... 3rd & 10th	103
100	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Ahmad Hasan	... 1st & 8th	... 1st & 8th	... 1st & 8th	800
101	<i>Sham-i-Oudh</i>	... Fyzabad	... Ditto	... Kishun Prasad	... 1st	... 1st	... 1st	175
102	<i>Shula-i-Tar</i>	... Cawnpore	... Ditto	... Muhammad Ibrahim,	... 6th	... 6th	... 6th	160
103	<i>Siraj-i-Akhbar</i>	... Jhilm	... Ditto	... Faqir Muhammad	... Sep. 28th & Oct. 4th.	... 5th & 12th	... 5th & 12th	210
104	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	... Moradabad	... Ditto	... Banwari Lal	... 30th & Oct. 7th.	... 30th & Oct. 7th.	... 30th & Oct. 7th.	...
105	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Khandwa	... Marathi	... Lakshman Anant	...	...	...	...

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
106	<i>Surúr-i-Qaisárí</i>	... Rámpur	... Urdú	... Weekly	... Muhammad Razá	... Oct. 1st & 8th ...	1885. Oct. 5th & 11th respectively.	125 copies.
107	<i>Tahrīb</i>	... Morádábád	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ráhat Alí Khán	... 5th	... 9th	80
108	<i>Tamannáí</i>	... Lucknow	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Púran Chand	... 1st & 8th ...	... 4th & 10th respectively.	150
109	<i>Tibyánu-l-Akhhár</i>	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	... Muhammad Alí	... 8th	... 13th	80
110	<i>Tátiya-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Sajjád Husain	... 4th	... 11th	260
111	<i>Vasir-i-Hind</i>	... Siálkot	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Mirzá Mavahid	... 30th to Oct.	... 6th	200
112	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Daily	... Gyán Chand	... Sep. 30th to Oct. 10th.	... 3rd to 13th, respectively.	975
113	<i>Waqáya-i-Álam</i>	... Gházípur	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Siráju-l-dín	... 28th & Oct. 5th.	... 4th & 10th respectively.	250

ALLAHABAD ;
The 17th October, 1885.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 20th October, 1885.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

	PAGE.
Burmese affairs	721
Ditto	722
England and Egypt	722

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Standard and native volunteering	722
Proposed elevation of a native to a Divisional Judgeship in the Panjáb and the Lahore Tribune	723
Pandit Rám Narain's elevation to the Lahore Chief Court	724
Pension to regimental clerks	724
Suggested grant of tents and travelling allowance to Tahsildárs	724
Countess of Dufferin's Fund	725
Ditto ditto	725
Young civilians	726
Appointment of Additional Tahsildárs in the Central Provinces	726
Pay of patwáris in Amritsar	726
Alleged misbehaviour of a Deputy Commissioner in the Panjáb towards a native Sardár	727
Alleged misconduct of a native officer at Tarantáran, Amritsar	727
Id riots at Ráhon, Jallandar	727
Muharram riots at Lahore	728
Muharram at Aligarh... ..	728
Muharram at Delhi	728
A religious affray at Meerut	728
Cultivators	729

NATIVE STATES.

Appointment of a permanent Resident in Kashmir	...	...	729
Ditto ditto	...	...	730
Coinage in Kashmir ...	...	...	730
Jodhpur ...	...	...	730
Rája Suchet Singh of Chamba, Panjáb	...	...	731

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Need for a shed for suitors in court premises, Gorakhpur ...	...	732
Alleged prevalence of cattle-poisoning at Rámdás, Amritsar	...	732
Five Muhammadan fanatics at Miáni, Panjáb	...	732
Infant marriages ...	...	732
Lyall Library, Aligarh	...	733